

REMARKS

Claims 3-6: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Claims 3-4 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Narasimhan *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,073,165.

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 3 is allowable over the cited art by at least reciting:

establishing a communications channel with a client computer system;
receiving information corresponding to new email events from the client computer system; and
storing the information corresponding to the new email events in a database.

As the examiner has pointed out, Narasimhan teaches forwarding status notifications. However, Narasimhan does not disclose receiving information corresponding to email events, such as created email, forwarded email, replied-to email, and trashed email. These email events are events performed by a user, and are not the mere status notifications taught by Narasimhan. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 3 is allowable over the cited art. Claim 4 recites language substantially similar to claim 3 and should be allowable for at least the same reason.

Claims 5-6 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) has being anticipated by Narasimhan *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,073,165.

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 5 is allowable over the cited art by at least reciting:

obtaining filter control data;
examining email data against the filter control data; and
determining at least one transfer protocol for the email data based on the examination; and
forwarding the email data according to the at least one transfer protocol via a computer network to a database.

As the examiner points out, Narasimhan suggests that different communication protocols may be used. However, Narasimhan does not disclose selecting one of several different communication protocols based on the examination against the filter control data. Claim 6 recites language substantially similar to claim 5 and should be allowable for at least the same reason.

Claims 1-2, 7-8: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-2 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,510,455, in view of Paarsmarkt *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,118,856, and Narasimhan *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,073,165.

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable over the cited art by at least reciting:

examining start criteria;
determining whether the start criteria have been met;
obtaining new email events from an email database after the start criteria have been met; and
forwarding information corresponding to the new email events via computer network to a database.

As the examiner points out, Paarsmarkt discloses forwarding email. However, Paarsmarkt discloses forwarding email itself to a remote device and not forwarding information corresponding to new email events to a database. Accordingly, even assuming Chen teaches the first three elements of claim 1, neither Paarsmarkt nor Narasimhan teaches the fourth element. As discussed earlier, Narasimhan does not disclose receiving information corresponding to email events, such as created email, forwarded email, replied-to email, and trashed email. Therefore the combination of Chen, Paarsmarkt, and Narasimhan cannot yield the invention claimed in claim 1. Claim 2 recites language substantially similar to claim 1 and should be allowable for at least the same reason.

Claims 7-8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narasimhan *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,073,165, in view of Moon *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,138,146.

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 7 is allowable over the cited art by at least reciting:

obtaining filter control data;
examining email data against the filter control data;
generating receipt data identifying the email data that should not be forwarded; and
forwarding the receipt data via a computer network to a database.

An example of receipt data may be found on page 18, line 31 through page 19, line 2: “As yet another example, the user may have specified that, if an email transaction remained only within

the local network of the workplace, only a receipt identifying the transaction should be forwarded.”

In contrast, Narasimhan discloses forwarding a filtered message to a forwarding service and not forwarding receipt data to a database. Accordingly, even if Narasimhan and Moon teach the other elements of claim 7, their combination could not possibly lead to the invention recited in claim 7. Neither Moon nor Narasimhan discloses forwarding a receipt identifying the transaction. This receipt identifying the transaction is forwarded in lieu of the email data itself. Therefore, Applicants submit that claim 7 is patentable over the cited art. Claim 8 recites languages substantially similar to claim 7 and should be allowable over the cited art for at least the same reason.

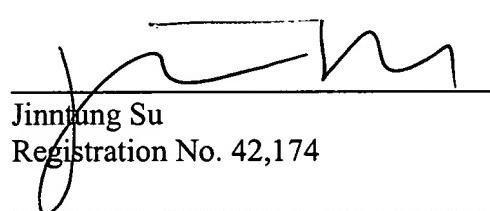
CONCLUSION

Applicants believe that the rejections have been addressed. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

1-20-05

Date


Jinnlung Su
Registration No. 42,174

MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS LLP
1001 Page Mill Road, Building 2
Palo Alto, California 94304
650-812-1375 Telephone
650-213-0286 Facsimile